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ment." The new colonial system after 1652 is the author's starting point, and the editor claims that some of the vexed problems regarding the charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island have been settled by Professor Andrews' researches. Much new material is presented relative to the other colonies and the beginnings of Pennsylvania. The volume closes with a description of the social and economic conditions about 1689.

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Ireland, Alleyne. *The Far Eastern Tropics.* Pp. vii, 339. Price, \$2.00. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1905.

Mr. Ireland's book presents a number of strong points; it is based on first-hand knowledge, gathered during a two years' stay in the Far East, it is for the most part clearly written in an interesting style, it gives just the facts which an American might wish to know, and its conclusions are given with an impartiality, honesty and forcefulness which must carry the greatest weight in the minds of the unprejudiced. The work consists of a number of descriptive and critical essays, published at irregular intervals, but all of uniform plan, dealing with the most important British, Dutch, French and American dependencies in the Far East. They have been brought up to date and carefully fitted together so that they constitute a harmonious whole, far superior in value to the author's previous work.

Starting out from the influence of environment upon civilization, the author agrees with Mr. Kidd that the tropical countries are devoid of all ability to produce and maintain an advanced civilization. India, Egypt, Peru and Mexico were at one time highly civilized, owing to the remarkable fertility of their environment, but since this civilization was based purely upon the exceptional fertility of nature rather than the ability of man, it could not endure. The vigor of mind and body which can only come from conflict with nature gives rise to the highest and most permanent forms of progress, which are now realized in what we term western civilization. The peoples of the heated area having come under the tutelage of the northern nations the question arises—how can efficient government and a reasonably advanced state of development be maintained? Shall our chief aim be to develop the native population for complete self-government? The author answers, "if native ideals are to prevail, the substantial control of affairs must remain in the hands of natives, . . . if the administration is to be conducted on western lines the control must rest with white men." The chapters on Hong Kong, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Burma, the Malaccan colonies, Java and French Indo-China all show how Great Britain, Holland and France have maintained a strong control over those dependencies in which the natives outnumber the white population. This control may often be disguised with the object of sparing aboriginal susceptibilities; it may be moderated so as to enlist large numbers of natives in the civil service, but always there exists the undoubted legislative, administrative and judicial control which initiates measures, carries them through the legislative body, executes and interprets them. The Far

Eastern Tropics are governed, and in the main well-governed, by the white man.

Next follow four chapters on American rule in the Philippines, in the course of which Mr. Ireland unsparingly points out the weaknesses of the existing government. The more important of these are, the futile attempt to prepare the natives in a decade for a political system which it took white men centuries to develop; the insistence upon the curious fallacy that education is the first need of the islands, when the great natural resources of the archipelago, whose development is absolutely essential to the maintenance of prosperity, remain practically untouched; the establishment of one of the most costly colonial governments in the whole tropics, which nevertheless returns a minimum of permanent public works to the taxpayer in compensation for exorbitant taxes; the failure to establish peace and order and to protect those natives who are loyal to the government; the maintenance of a prohibitive tariff against Philippine exports to the United States; the failure to give a full and detailed statement of government expenditures, and the absence of any effort to insure an adequate labor supply for the islands.

Two of these points deserve special consideration, viz., the tariff and the labor supply. The governor and commission have repeatedly urged with unanswerable logic the necessity of allowing the Filipino to market his products in the United States, and it is reported that the recent tour of the islands by members of Congress in company with the Secretary of War, has already had a marked effect in showing the need for an immediate change. Hitherto Congress has refused to remove this insurmountable barrier to Philippine progress. In the matter of the labor supply Mr. Ireland shows that throughout the country districts it is practically impossible to obtain either skilled or unskilled labor because of the indolent nature of the inhabitants and the fact that the few who will work, go to the cities. But the author goes much farther; he demonstrates that in almost all the tropical countries of the world where industrial development is taking place, this development rests upon coolie labor from China or East India. It is not to be denied that the disadvantages of the coolie labor system should be weighed in the balance, but neither is it possible to escape the inexorable conclusion that if the native will not work, either the country must be abandoned to industrial stagnation or a supply of willing laborers must be brought in from abroad. The weight of evidence is in favor of the admission of the Chinaman to the Philippines.

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Judson, Frederick N. *The Law of Interstate Commerce and its Federal Regulation.* Pp. xix, 509. Price, \$5.00. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co., 1905.

Mr. Judson has written his volume for the purpose of presenting in a "compact form the law of interstate commerce as declared by the courts since the adoption of the Constitution, and also enacted by Congress and